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ABSTRACT

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. This report details the accomplishments and activities of UNICEF for the year 1999. The report begins with the mission statement and introductory remarks from the U.N. Secretary-General. The overview statement from the executive director pledges that UNICEF will broaden partnerships with other organizations and with governments to more effectively meet on behalf of children the challenges of poverty, HIV/AIDS, armed conflict, and discrimination. The accomplishments of UNICEF in 1999 are detailed, including initiatives to help break the cycle of poverty through improving basic social services and educational access, preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and educating to prevent AIDS, responding to the needs of women and children affected by armed conflicts in various locations, improving equal access to education for boys and girls, reducing maternal mortality, and ending violence against girls and women. The report describes several partnerships with individuals, foundations, and corporations and delineates international celebrity spokespersons. A map details the locations where UNICEF is involved. Information is included on UNICEF's income (by source of funding) for each nation and agency. The report also delineates expenditures by sector, noting that 33 percent of expenditures were for child and maternal care and 16 percent for education and early childhood care and development. The funds from regular resources targeted for particular programs are listed by country. The report concludes with contact information for various UNICEF committees. (KB)

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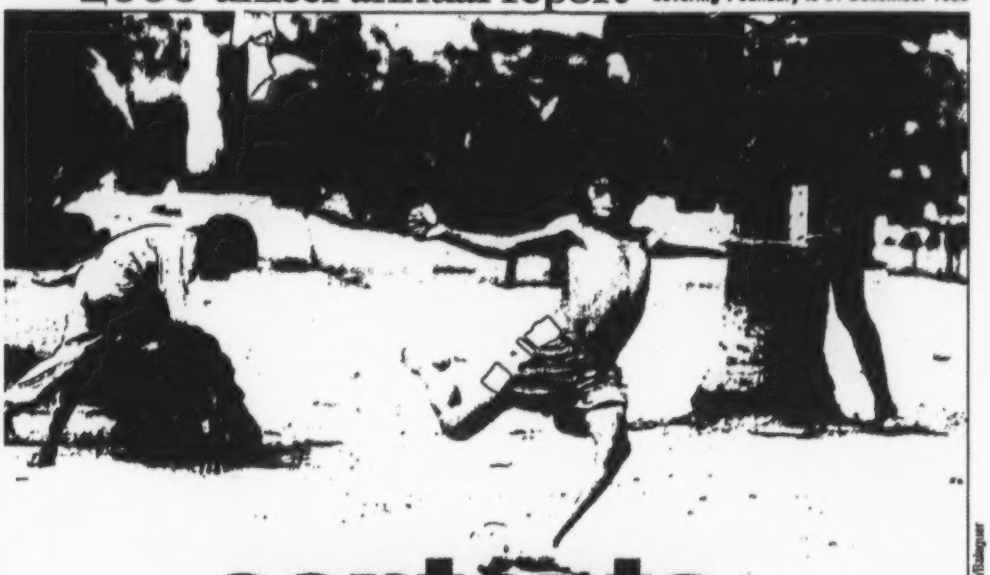
United Nations Children's Fund

2000 unicef annual report

Covering 1 January to 31 December 1999



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contents

The mission of UNICEF 1

Foreword 2
By United Nations Secretary-General

Overview 3
By UNICEF Executive Director

Poverty: Breaking the patterns 4

AIDS: Shattering the silence 8
The AIDS preventive: Awareness (photo essay) 10

Armed conflict: Rebuilding lives 14

Discrimination: Creating equality 16

Partnerships and fund-raising 18

Where UNICEF works (map) 22

Resources and management 24

Tables and charts
UNICEF income 1997-1999 25
Contributions to UNICEF vs. GNP 25
Programmes funded from regular resources 26
UNICEF expenditure on programmes by sector, 1995 and 1999 27
Contributions to UNICEF by source 28
Top 20 donors to UNICEF, 1999 28
Total UNICEF income by source of funding, 1999 29

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the mission of unicef

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.

UNICEF insists that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress.

UNICEF mobilizes political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a "first call for children" and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies and deliver services for children and their families.

UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children – victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities.

UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care.

UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority.

UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social, and economic development of their communities.

UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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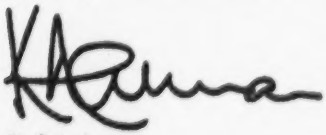
foreword

Now in its eleventh year of existence, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history. Yet children around the world continue to be vulnerable to grave threats such as chronic poverty, armed conflict, AIDS and discrimination. We must therefore continue to uphold our commitment to the spirit of the Convention.

UNICEF leads the way in helping the world community make good on its commitments to children. Through its work with governments, other United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society groups, communities, the private sector and others, UNICEF works to ensure that the principles of the Convention underpin laws, policies and practices of importance to children's rights.

UNICEF and its partners made headway in 1999 by assisting millions of children affected by AIDS, bolstering social services for the poor, rebuilding schools in war-torn societies and promoting equal rights for girls and women. Still, much more remains to be done. Nothing short of full and universal application of the rights and principles set forth in the Convention will allow for the full protection of all children and for full realization of the potential that each young life represents.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was a milestone for international human rights. But a paramount challenge remains: turning its words into action. Only then will we be able to build a more prosperous and peaceful world for all of humanity, one child at a time.



Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

UNICEF/99-0006/Chalasani

overview

An undeclared war is raging – a conflagration stoked by poverty, HIV/AIDS, outright armed conflict and discrimination. Day after day in country after country, one or more, and sometimes all, of these sabotage development and the realization of rights, especially for children and women.

Vastly broadened partnerships are a vital and effective way to fight these foes. One of the greatest challenges is to knit together a common front, a global safety net of such alliances, to ensure that children can grow up in a world safe from violence and exploitation and free of poverty and discrimination, where their gender is not a liability and where they can be healthy and free to learn and develop to the fullest, both as engaged citizens and as caring family members.

In 1999, one such partnership pushed the world closer to a much-desired milestone: the near eradication of polio. For the second year in a row, more than two thirds of the world's children under five were immunized against the disease, thanks largely to the long-standing cooperation of governments, Rotary International, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and other partners. In conflict areas, where access to immunization is difficult, UNICEF worked with many parties to help negotiate truces that allowed health workers to vaccinate millions of children (nearly 9 million in the Democratic Republic of Congo alone) against polio and other child-killer diseases.

With achievements such as this to spur us on, the world needs to turn its time, energy and resources to halting the relentless spread of HIV/AIDS, which is the gravest of all threats to children. In sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, the epidemic is reversing decades of child survival and health gains, orphaning millions, imperilling yet another generation of young people and laying waste to much of the fragile social and economic progress societies have made.

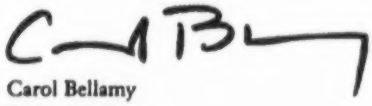
In 1999, we intensified our efforts to contain the ravages of HIV/AIDS and continued our efforts to assure children a better future in the 21st century, with education a paramount focus as the key to a world of greater equity, peace and productivity. Ensuring that every girl enjoys her right to an education is a particular concern, even more so as we have learned that when schools are successful in educating girls, they are successful in educating all children.

All our efforts for children continue to build on the momentum created by the 1990 World Summit for Children and by the nearly universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This landmark treaty, together with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, guides all of UNICEF's work.

Our vision is clear and our commitment is firmer than ever that a significant leap in human development is possible within a single generation if we do three things: help children obtain the best possible start in their early years; give every child a quality basic education; and make sure that adolescents have adequate support and opportunities to develop their capabilities.

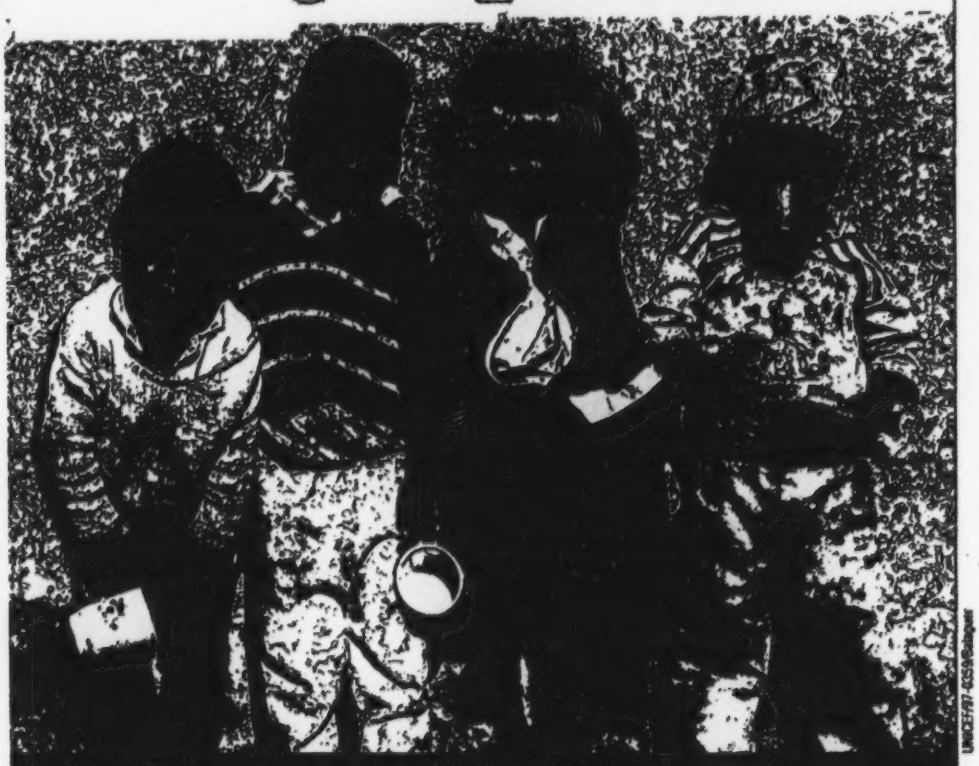
The resources, know-how and means all exist to make these outcomes for children possible. What is now required are new alliances of people working for the realization of child rights – from leaders in government and civil society, including private enterprise, to community groups, families and children themselves.

I begin my second term as UNICEF's Executive Director determined to broaden and strengthen the vital constituency for children. Given the daunting challenges, we must do all we can for children. And we must do it now.



Carol Bellamy
Executive Director
UNICEF

breaking the poverty: patterns



UNICEF/97-0559/Holt

Bolivian children, such as these four from the Andean highlands, enjoy free health care under a health insurance programme launched by the Government in 1999, with UNICEF support.

Facing the Challenge

Poverty is a fact of life for more than 1 billion people on earth – and half of them are children. Along with women, children suffer the most when resources are scarce. At least 600 million children and adolescents grow up in families struggling to survive on incomes of less than $1 a day. But no dollar measurement can convey the hardship of children who are malnourished, whose water is unsafe to drink, who miss school and who grow up without ever visiting the inside of a health facility.

Poverty not only destroys hopes and opportunities but also causes lasting damage to young minds and bodies. In developing countries, poverty is the root cause of the tragic fact that around 11 million children under five die each year, mostly from preventable diseases, and malnutrition plays a major role in around half of these deaths. Pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles are the main killers.

Poverty's hand is also evident when children are not in school or receive poor-quality education, when children work at hazardous and exploitative jobs, when girls marry and become pregnant early and when families succumb to domestic violence.

In poverty, girls fare the worst. They are more likely than boys to miss out on health, education and other basic social services, and their disadvantage grows in times of economic downturn.

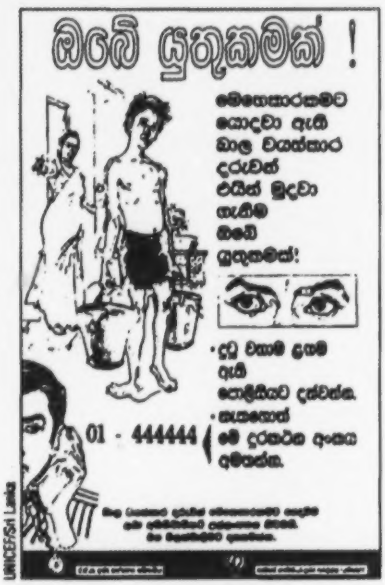
Many factors are quickening the downward spiral of poverty: the devastation brought on by HIV/AIDS, especially in sub-Saharan Africa; the re-emergence of malaria and tuberculosis as major health emergencies in many countries; and armed conflicts, which continue to decimate societies and drain their resources. Nations are grappling with all these problems at a time when development assistance has plummeted and debt burdens have reached an all-time high.

Achieving Results

Childhood is the most crucial time for breaking poverty's cycle. Our work begins during a child's first years, when the foundations are laid for lifelong educational attainment, health and productivity. We support programmes that provide very young children with good health care, adequate nutrition, intellectual stimulation, protection from violence and opportunities to play. And we work with partners at all levels to help provide school-age children with a quality education – the most important stepping stone out of poverty. During the adolescent years, we assist in providing young people with the support and guidance they need to develop their potential and contribute their ideas and talents to the societies in which they live.

UNICEF values children's opinions about how best to accomplish these ends and encourages young people to participate in making decisions affecting their lives. In 1999, for example, in 20 countries in the Americas and the Caribbean, UNICEF polled 12,000 children aged 9 to 18 about which issues were important to them. Results of the poll will help inform our work in the region.

UNICEF supports the efforts of nations to invest in good health care, quality education and a safe and supportive environment for children and to meet the year 2000 goals for the survival, protection and development of children, established at the 1990 World Summit for Children. One result of these efforts is that nearly three out of every four children in developing countries now have access to clean water. And a larger percentage of children are now in school than at any time previously.



UNICEF/Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, where more than 450,000 children work as domestic servants, UNICEF joined government agencies, the media and the private sector to launch an anti-child labour campaign. The television spot created for the campaign won the 1999 Gold Award from the Sri Lanka Institute of Marketing. The campaign urged people to call a hotline set up by authorities if they saw a child domestic under the age of 14, the legal limit. Free time and space for the campaign were donated by various media. This poster, published in Sinhala and Tamil languages, reads, in part: "It is your duty to free employed children! Call the hotline!"

But many World Summit promises have not been fulfilled, and there are indications that the pace of progress slowed during the 1990s. UNICEF is helping collect data to assess progress and each year has published a scorecard of nations' achievements in *The Progress of Nations.*

To bolster national efforts to alleviate poverty, we have increased the percentage of our resources allocated to least developed countries.

Seizing crucial opportunities

Breaking the poverty cycle in ways that will last must begin with improving the quality of children's lives. There are opportunities in the life cycle of children and adolescents when the appropriate investments can make a world of difference. UNICEF believes that the following three outcomes for children deserve priority attention.

□ *A good start in life:* All infants should begin life in good health, and young children should be nurtured in a caring environment that enhances their physical, emotional and intellectual capabilities.

□ *A good-quality basic education:* All children should have access to, and complete, basic education in learning environments that are clean, safe, intellectually stimulating and that build confidence and life skills.

□ *Adolescents who are caring, productive and responsible citizens:* Adolescence is a time of both promise and vulnerability, and young people should be guaranteed a safe and supportive environment providing ample opportunities to participate in the community and develop their full potential.

Caring for the 'whole' child

Helping the poorest children survive their first years of life has always been at the heart of UNICEF's work. Now, we must make greater efforts to meet the challenge of protecting and developing their physical, emotional and intellectual potential.

To better match our resources to the exciting possibilities unfolding in child development, we are working towards improving our strategies to meet the needs of the 'whole' child. A good start to life for children requires that all those working on their behalf strive for a convergence of activities in health, education, water and sanitation and protection.

□ The Philippines has combined many activities in its early childhood care programme. For example, community health and nutrition posts set up in 1999 in five cities and in various villages (*barangays*) in 20 provinces provide an array of services that include growth monitoring and promotion, immunization, oral rehydration therapy for diarrhoeal diseases and prevention and treatment of acute respiratory infections. The centres, run by community volunteers, also counsel mothers on the benefits of play and other forms of early psychosocial stimulation for their children. A complementary effort is improving day-care services for the very young. UNICEF provides technical support, supplies and training.

□ In Jordan, an early childhood programme focuses on children with disabilities. UNICEF helps train health workers in the early detection of disabilities, which is a key aspect of household surveys being conducted. By the end of 1999, the surveys had covered 60,000 people. In Mafraq, an urban area of 171,000 people, hundreds of children with disabilities receive specialized services as well as better care both at home and at school thanks to a UNICEF-supported home visit project

UNICEF/00-0268/Pirozzi

During a vaccination campaign in Mozambique, a toddler takes a slip of paper indicating that he should receive a dose of vitamin A, which prevents blindness and boosts immunity to disease. The number of African children receiving this essential micronutrient has doubled since 1997, largely because of vitamin A distribution during UNICEF-supported National Immunization Days.

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UNICEF/Bangladesh/Noorani

In the town of Gaurpara (Bangladesh), children examine hygiene information on a sandwich-board at the local latrine-parts shop. UNICEF supports the distribution and display of hygiene messages in such shops in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Nigeria.

implemented by government health workers and community volunteers.

Caring for the child also means caring for the mother, and UNICEF continues to work with a range of partners to ensure that women have access to health care and can claim their rights. In 1999, UNICEF helped reduce iron deficiency among women through various means. In Cuba, Indonesia, Oman, Yemen and other countries, UNICEF supported efforts to fortify food with iron and, in 57 countries, helped pregnant women obtain iron folate tablets.

□ In Cambodia, in just one year, from 1998 to 1999, a village-based programme combining health, nutrition, sanitation, women's literacy and early childhood care has reduced malnutrition among women and children under five by 10 per cent and more. Around 40,000 children and 60,000 women in 581 villages were weighed regularly as part of growth monitoring and promotion activities. Women were counselled on various issues: the importance of nutritious diets, the benefits of breastfeeding and how to obtain health care and improve hygiene at home.

Improving basic social services

Poverty's grip cannot be broken without greater investments in basic health care and education, nutrition and clean water and sanitation. UNICEF promotes the 20/20 Initiative, which encourages both developing and donor nations to allocate 20 per cent of their budgets and development assistance, respectively, to these basic social services. We also encourage debt relief for the most heavily indebted countries so that they can channel more of their resources into basic social services. In Uganda, for example, resources freed from debt servicing are being used to ensure children's right to a quality basic education.

□ In Zimbabwe, hundreds of families in poor neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Harare, the capital, now have low-cost, ecologically sound latrines in or near their homes thanks to a UNICEF-supported project, launched this year, that aims to improve sanitation for 16,000 people in the area through hygiene education and safe disposal of human waste. The latrines already constructed are properly used and maintained because community residents were fully involved in the design and implementation of the project.

a Roma girl learns through play

Lisa King

Amela Bajram, age four, stares at the brightly illustrated educational cards laid out on the kitchen table. Slowly, she begins to pair colours and shapes as her mother looks on with pride.

Amela is from a poor Roma family in the town of Bitola in the former Yugoslav Republic (TFYR) of Macedonia. The cards are her only plaything. Like most poor children, she does not attend pre-school; only 13 per cent of children do.

But Amela's days have become more stimulating thanks to the Lifestart programme for early childhood care. Each month, she and her mother meet with a 'Family Visitor' hired and trained with support from UNICEF. He discusses good parenting with her mother and gives Amela a poem or song to learn. He also lends the girl an educational game or toy, which she returns to him on the following visit.

"Be patient with Amela, encourage her," he tells Amela's mother as he explains the stages of a child's physical, emotional and intellectual development. These stages are described in the 'Growing Child' curriculum, a set of simple reading materials developed by a psychologist and adapted for TFYR Macedonia with the help of the Ireland-based Lifestart Foundation. The Foundation also helps train the programme's staff and assists with monitoring and evaluation.

The Lifestart programme, begun in 1998, is implemented by government agencies and women's NGOs. It has reached 7,000 families through home visits and community sessions that the mothers often arrange themselves. The aim is to reach half of all pre-school children by the end of 2000.

Amela enjoys the increased attention from her mother and she especially likes the toys and games she receives. Already prizing this month's selection, she calls out to the Family Visitor as he prepares to go, "Don't forget to leave me the cards!"

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education: reaching the unreached

In 1999, UNICEF worked with many partners to increase enrolment, improve quality in the classroom and – as an increasing priority – open education's doors to the more than 110 million school-age children not in school.

girls

In the Gambia, girls' enrolment jumped from 41 per cent in 1991/92 to 63 per cent in 1998/99 because of schools welcoming girls through various means, including sensitizing teachers, parents and community leaders to the obstacles girls face. The Gambia is one of the more than 30 countries taking part in the African Girls' Education Initiative, a UNICEF-led coalition of governments, NGOs and other organizations.

children in emergencies

In the United Republic of Tanzania's camps for refugees from the crisis in the Great Lakes region, UNICEF helped 96,000 children receive primary schooling in 1999. Textbooks were procured from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo – home countries to most of the camps' children – and efforts were made to have the results of pass/fail examinations accepted in these two countries. The curriculum also used theatre and games to teach children about conflict resolution.

children living in remote areas

In Nepal, the 'Bal Shiksha' (children's place of learning) non-formal education programme operating in 23 districts helped 83,000 children living in remote areas go to school in 1999.

children of minorities

In Viet Nam, nearly 30,000 Khmer and other minority children enjoyed early grade instruction in their local languages in 1999, thanks to the Multigrade and Bilingual Education programme serving Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minorities.

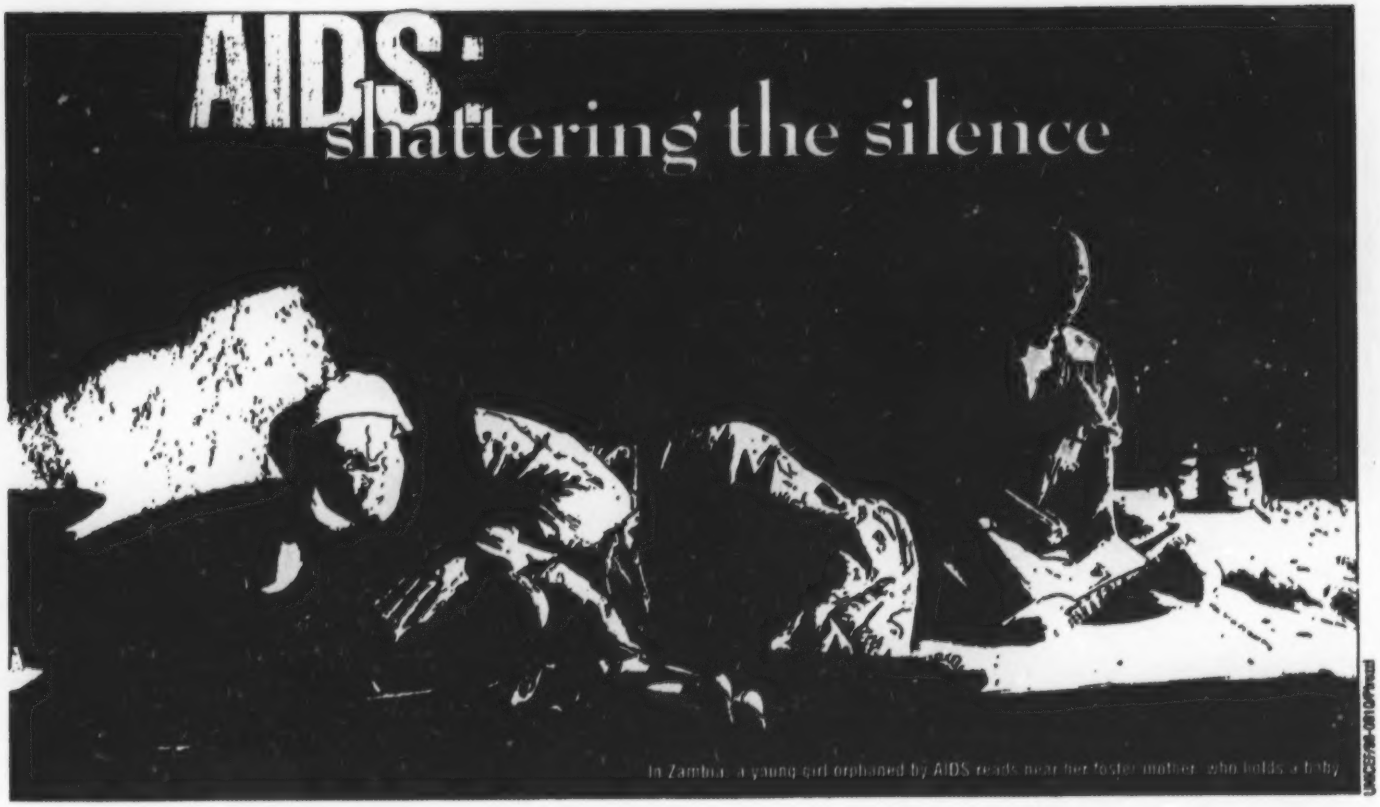
children in extreme poverty

In Nicaragua, children who are very poor, who work or who are older than the primary school age benefit from a programme offering primary education with flexible schedules and mixed grade levels. Launched in 1997, the programme had been adopted by more than 500 schools by the end of 1999, reaching 175,000 children. Among the schools participating in the project, enrolment jumped by 48 per cent.

children who work

In 1999 in Brazil, UNICEF joined a coalition of 42 national groups to launch 'Children in garbage dumps, never again!', a campaign to provide education to 50,000 children who collect waste for resale. The campaign aims to eventually eliminate such labour. UNICEF launched a 29-nation pilot programme in 1999 to promote education as a preventative to child labour.

AIDS: shattering the silence



In Zambia, a young girl orphaned by AIDS reads near her foster mother, who holds a baby.

UNICEF/98-2010/Pirozzi

AIDS: A tragedy told in numbers

- Every minute, six young people below the age of 25 become infected with HIV.
- At the end of 1999, 34.3 million people in the world were living with HIV, 24.5 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 1999, AIDS killed 10 times more people in sub-Saharan Africa than did all the conflicts raging in that region.
- Girls' rates of infection outpace those of boys in many places. In Zambia, more than twice as many girls are infected with HIV as are boys.
- In the Mekong region of South-East Asia, 7.2 million people are living with AIDS. One fifth of them were infected in one year, between 1998 and 1999.

(See also photo essay, 'The AIDS prevention: Awareness', pages 10 to 13.)

Facing the Challenge

An epidemic that is destroying more lives than all the armed conflicts raging today, AIDS is a complex global emergency demanding the most urgent attention of the world community. In sub-Saharan Africa, the disease is the worst social and human catastrophe in history. Of the 2.8 million people who died of AIDS in 1999, 79 per cent were African.

AIDS is draining the resources and stamina of extended families and governments already strained to the limit. It has set back hard-won gains in child survival, health and education in many countries and will do even more damage as millions of people infected with HIV develop AIDS. Poverty and armed conflict worsen the tragedy of HIV/AIDS, and the 'culture of silence' surrounding the issue has prevented needed action from taking place.

The AIDS toll on children

On any one day in 1999, millions of children around the world grieved for dead or dying parents and other loved ones affected by HIV/AIDS. At the same time, many of these children, lacking the care and support of their parents, went without nutritious meals, health care and schooling. And a good number of those who did attend school were likely to lose their teachers to AIDS: An estimated 860,000 children in sub-Saharan Africa lost their teachers to the disease in 1999 alone.

The tragedy does not end there. Because of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and other forms of exposure to the virus, large numbers of these same children have begun their own painful slide towards disease and death. To date, nearly 4 million children under the age of 15 have died from AIDS, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

By the end of 1999, a cumulative total of 13.2 million children had, before the age of 15, lost their mother or both parents to AIDS. Some children orphaned by AIDS have loving family members, usually grandmothers, to take care of them. But many others end up isolated, in abusive households, in institutions or on the streets.

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Achieving Results

Each year, we learn more about how best to support families, communities and governments in their struggle against AIDS, through our work with these partners as well as with NGOs, the media and the private sector. UNICEF is a key member of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), a leading global force in the struggle against AIDS. We also cooperate with other UN agencies in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which has laid the groundwork for a collaborative approach to fighting AIDS in eastern and southern Africa.

UNICEF's goal is to address the underlying causes of the AIDS epidemic, reduce the vulnerability of children, adolescents and women and mitigate the impact of disease and death. In 1999, we expanded our staff in the most-affected countries, and we continued to support communities in protecting the rights of children, young people and women affected by AIDS.

Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV

UNICEF plays a leading role in efforts to prevent what is a prime cause of death among children in many countries in eastern and southern Africa – by supporting prevention programmes in more than 20 countries. In 1999, 11 countries – 9 of them in sub-Saharan Africa – took part in a pilot programme, launched with support from UNICEF, that offers voluntary and confidential counselling and testing for women and their partners; administers AZT (an anti-retroviral drug that reduces HIV transmission from mother to child); and provides information about breastfeeding, counselling on infant feeding options and improved prenatal care. The programme improves HIV prevention and reproductive health services for all women, including those not infected with HIV.

Strengthening young people's health and development

In Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, UNICEF assists the Straight Talk project, a series of newspapers and radio talk shows coordinated by youths to provide their peers with information on reproductive health. By the end of 1999, Kenya's *Straight Talk* newspaper had a monthly circulation of 700,000.

UNICEF also works with partners to set up youth-friendly health services for adolescents and youth. And we help children who could be at risk of sexual exploitation by supporting their right to education, which is the best prevention. To reduce HIV infection among children and adolescents who are exploited, we support programmes that offer information about sexually transmitted infections as well as counselling, legal advice and protection and other services.

Education: The 'AIDS vaccine'

Education, especially for children and young people, is crucial to prevent HIV/AIDS, and it helps counter the discrimination suffered by those infected. UNICEF helps provide information that addresses the underlying attitudes, values and skills.

- In Namibia, UNICEF worked with young people to develop a school curriculum, entitled 'My Future Is My Choice', which teaches youth vital life skills, such as how to negotiate in relationships and make informed decisions. More than 40,000 young people in Namibia have used the 11-session curriculum – 17,000 in 1999 alone.
- In Zimbabwe, adolescents participate in role-playing and other activities that help them learn about HIV/AIDS and life skills. The weekly lessons are provided through the UNICEF-supported national AIDS Action Programme for Schools.
- In Myanmar, UNICEF and the Myanmar Red Cross support a life skills project, which by the end of 1999 had trained more than 17,000 youths aged 15 to 24 and had helped convey prevention messages to an additional 80,000 young people.

This illustration is from the comic book, *Choices*, produced by UNICEF in 1999, that teaches adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa about HIV and other risks of early sexual activity. Developed with input from young people, *Choices* is part of a multimedia series based on the life of Sara, a fictional character between 13 and 15 years old who acts as a strong role model for girls.

Helping children and families obtain care and services

Children orphaned by AIDS are best supported in a caring family and community environment. In Malawi, UNICEF provides training and other support to Village Orphan Committees made up of children, adults and village leaders. The project has helped more than 240,000 orphaned children through services such as community gardens and day-care centres.

Support for staff affected by AIDS

Many UNICEF staff members have died from AIDS or have been otherwise affected by the disease. In Zambia, the Caring for Us project was developed to help staff cope with grief, tension and other problems caused by the epidemic. The project is being adopted by other UNICEF offices and UN organizations.

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the AIDS preventive:

AIDS takes a ruthless toll on the young. Nearly 4 million children under 15 years old have died of the disease since the epidemic began, and approximately 1.3 million children 15 and under are living with HIV. Millions more have been orphaned when their mothers or both parents died of AIDS.

In addition to grief and loss, children affected by AIDS face untold hardships when their extended families are strained to extremes in trying to care for them. Many children are left to fend for themselves and for their siblings. Resources and support are vital if these and other children are to be protected. And to prevent yet another generation from suffering, governments and communities must rally to the cause of AIDS awareness and prevention.

wareness

Religious leaders receive training in AIDS prevention and care in Bangladesh

UNDP/Zaman

Breaking the Silence

A 'culture of silence' in which fear and discrimination thrive surrounds AIDS in many societies. Programmes are needed that foster openness about the disease, awareness about its causes and respect for those affected by it.

Young people under 25 are those most likely to become infected with HIV, so they deserve and need AIDS education and information at school as well as training in life skills that will help them make sound, informed decisions about their health and well-being. Young people often learn best from their peers and need ample opportunities to interact with each other about key issues – at school, at youth-friendly health clinics and in community settings. The most successful initiatives invite young people to take part in programme planning and management.

Soccer star George Weah leads an AIDS prevention rally in Liberia

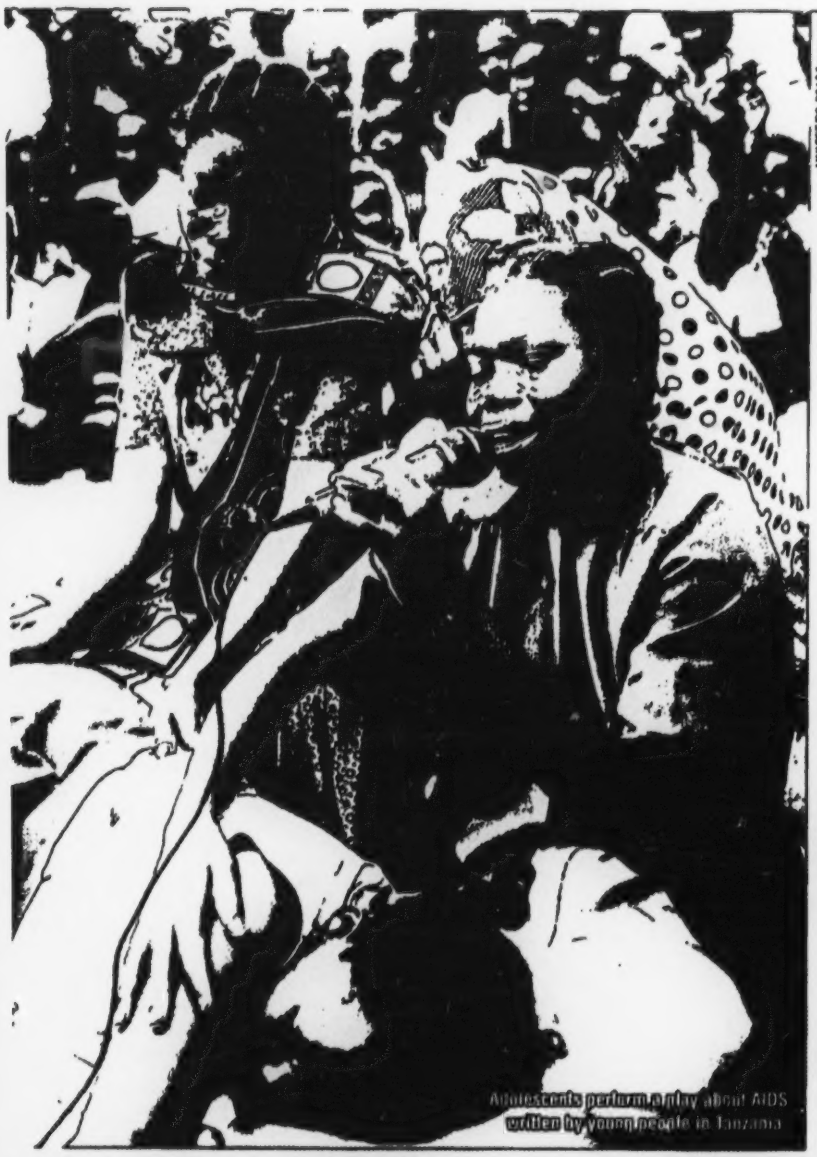
UNICEF/HQ00-0738/Sean

A boy leads an HIV AIDS information session in Egypt

UNICEF/00-0005/Pirozzi

Monks receive HIV AIDS materials for distribution in Cambodia

UNICEF/00-0113/Noorani



UNICEF/00-0316/Lemoyne

Adolescents perform a play about AIDS written by young people in Tanzania

The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes children's right to be informed about their health and development. Yet this right remains unrealized for the millions of children who need it most, largely because commitment and adequate resources are lacking. In the case of AIDS, denying young people access to information and services is a tragedy in the making.

UNICEF supports myriad efforts to increase HIV/AIDS awareness for young people in many countries, including through school programmes, youth-run newspapers and radio programmes, peer counselling projects, media campaigns and popular theatre. Encouraging results show that these efforts, many of them still fledgling or small-scale, are helping develop positive attitudes and behaviours regarding AIDS. This is especially true when the programmes are backed up with AIDS-awareness activities for families and communities.

UNICEF/00-0401/Delagnes

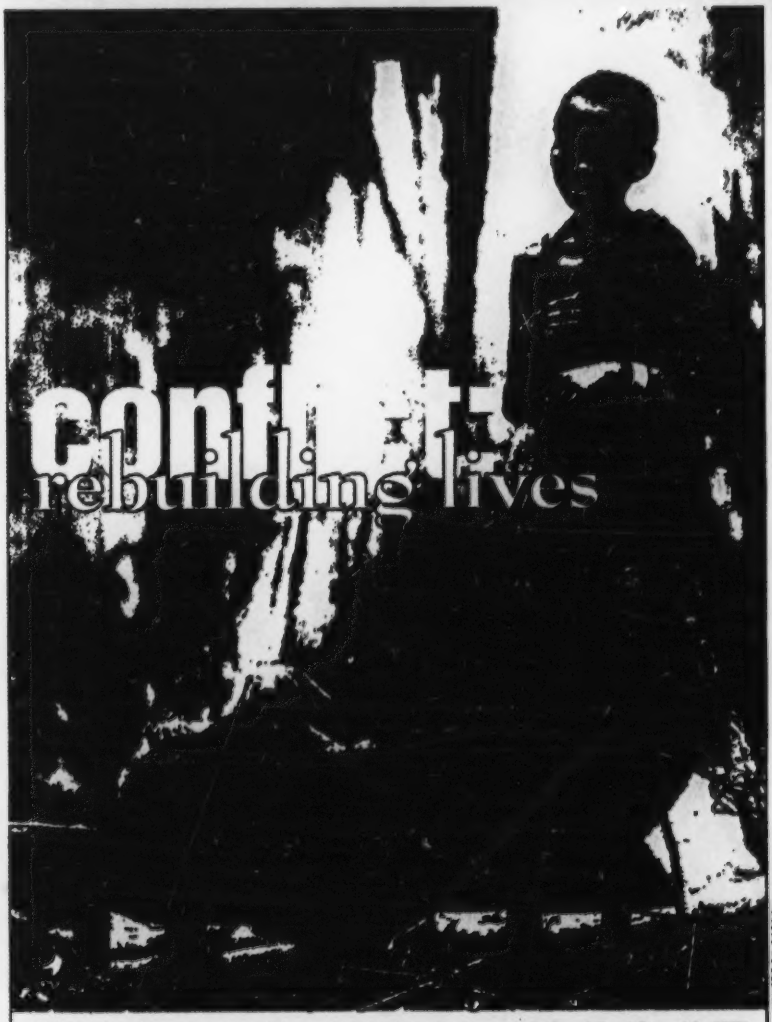
Two girls from Brazil.

UNICEF/96-0274/Delagnes

Adolescents attend an HIV/AIDS community leadership workshop in Brazil.

Young people need our focused attention. But if the epidemic has taught us one lesson, it is that AIDS is everyone's problem. The fight against the disease must involve all members of society – women and girls alongside men and boys – and must galvanize the conscience and resources of the entire global community.

armed conflict: rebuilding lives



Children at a refugee camp near Kisangani, Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) in 1997.

Facing the Challenge

Children and women are especially vulnerable in times of armed conflict and upheaval, and they are increasingly targeted by warring groups aiming to spread terror among civilian populations. During conflict, children commonly lose their homes, their schools, their parents or their hope for the future. The resulting trauma can have a deep and lasting effect. Making matters worse is the fact that several conflicts, especially those in Africa, have slipped from public attention, leaving devastated societies with little hope of assistance from donors.

In conflicts, the rights of the most vulnerable children and women are grossly violated:

- **More than 2 million children died or were killed in the last 10 years as a direct result of armed conflict.**
- **In the last year alone, an estimated 31 million refugees and displaced persons – mostly women and children – were caught up in conflict situations.**
- **An estimated 300,000 children are serving in armed forces, often forcibly, as soldiers and servants, and many are forced into sexual slavery.**
- **Each year, about 6,000 children are killed or maimed by landmines planted where children live, play and go to school.**

Achieving Results

With a strong presence in 161 countries, areas and territories, UNICEF has structures and capacities in place to respond to the needs of children affected by conflict. In addition, the UNICEF Supply Division – one of the largest of any international organization – is able to provide a range of items children need when emergencies strike.

UNICEF also works to help affected populations rapidly regain their ability to manage their lives, for example by restoring school systems and education and by supporting families and children in dealing with trauma from exposure to violence and other atrocities.

- In 1999, UNICEF helped train teachers and establish temporary schools for nearly 30,000 children in Burundi's camps for displaced people. To boost education in the rest of the country, UNICEF helped provide 80,000 students with notebooks and pens and promoted teacher training and peace education in 1,500 schools.
- In Kosovo, where schools were decimated during the war, a UNICEF-led alliance of relief organizations, international donors and local communities provided alternative spaces for classrooms and repaired and equipped damaged schools. As a result, 97 per cent of primary schoolchildren whose schooling had been disrupted were back in class by the end of 1999.

One of UNICEF's most pressing goals is to make certain that children and their families receive humanitarian assistance, needed services and vital supplies during conflict. In some cases, we negotiate agreements with all sides to a conflict under the auspices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to ensure that children and women can be immunized and receive other essential services. At the same time, these interventions help build respect for humanitarian principles.

In conflict situations, including those in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan,

UNICEF, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), negotiated and organized 'days of tranquillity' to immunize children. In Afghanistan, an agreement secured access by health workers to northern provinces for the first time in a year, allowing almost 4 million children to be vaccinated against polio.

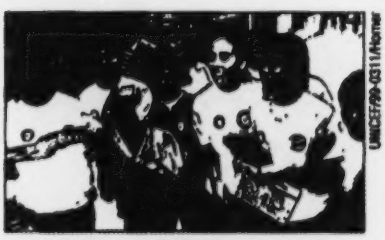
Adolescents need special support during crises, as they are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse, including rape and exploitation as child soldiers.

□ In Liberia, where as many as 6,000 to 10,000 children served as soldiers during the civil war (1989-1997), UNICEF supported the demobilization of more than 4,000 child soldiers and continues to build the skills and capabilities of these and other war-affected young people – including girls abducted and raped during the war – so that they can lead productive lives. Activities include extensive counselling for those suffering psychosocial trauma and an innovative education programme that condenses six primary grades into three to help provide basic education to older children who missed school. From the inception of the programme in 1994 to the end of 1999, 6,000 such children were being reached. A related education project helps adolescents and youths learn marketable skills and imparts information about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

□ In six refugee camps for displaced Kosovars in Albania, UNICEF helped youths aged 15 to 24 set up Youth Councils that planned and managed camp services, including schooling, cleaning crews, landmine awareness and inter-camp football and volleyball tournaments for young people. An important aim was to promote leadership skills that would help youth make an active contribution to Yugoslavia's post-war recovery and to the strengthening of democratic processes.

Around 300,000 children serve in armies throughout the world, as this boy did during recent hostilities in Sierra Leone. UNICEF works with partners to end the use of child soldiers and to help children who have served in armed forces reintegrate into their communities.

This poster, translated from Portuguese, reads "Beware: Dangerous area! Don't enter this zone!" It was distributed in 1999 as part of a massive UNICEF-supported landmine awareness campaign in Angola, where more than 70,000 people have been killed or maimed by mines and many more remain at risk. By training teachers in mine awareness in 1999, UNICEF helped an estimated 55,000 schoolchildren avoid the dangers of landmines. An additional 400,000 Angolans learned about mine safety through plays, skits and cultural events.



Young people in Colombia have created a powerful Children's Movement for Peace, with backing from national and local groups, UNICEF and other organizations. Here, Mayerly Sanchez *(centre)*, 15, a Movement leader, walks with other members in the town of Soacha.

UNICEF's Peace and Security Agenda

This year, UNICEF launched a Peace and Security Agenda to help guide international efforts on behalf of children and women in armed conflict. The set of goals, presented to the United Nations Security Council in February 1999, builds on our ongoing Anti-war Agenda. This new Agenda includes measures such as ending the use of child soldiers; enforcing the Ottawa Treaty banning anti-personnel mines; protecting children from the effects of sanctions; reducing the availability of small arms and light weapons; and improving safety for humanitarian workers.

Tragically, staff safety issues took on greater urgency for us this year as UNICEF staff members were taken hostage, assaulted and robbed, or were victims of other violent acts. Luis Zuñiga, UNICEF Representative in Burundi, and Dr. Ayoub Sheikh Yerow, a UNICEF health officer in Somalia, were murdered while performing their humanitarian work, victims of the conflicts raging in those two countries.

Kosovar girls enjoy a history class in their tent school in the town of Orenica (Kosovo, Yugoslavia). UNICEF provided the school with tents, recreational materials and backpacks containing

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discrimination: creating equality

Twelve-year-old Werlyn from the city of Davao (the Philippines) attends a multigrade school that helps working and other poor children complete a basic education and pays special attention to the needs of girls.

UNICEF/96-1017/Noorani

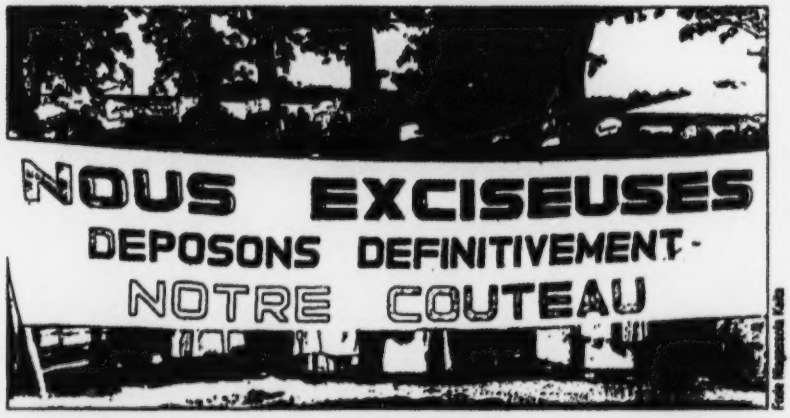
Facing the Challenge

Discrimination invades society like a disease. Its symptoms include poor communities without clean water and sanitation facilities, health and other basic services; classrooms without girls and children with disabilities; legal systems that turn a blind eye to violence against women and children; and societies that shun people with HIV/AIDS.

Girls and women are often the most affected by discrimination, and their rights are further violated when they are denied access to schooling and health care. In the most extreme cases, they are victimized by unconscionable acts of violence.

Statistics tell a cruel story:

- **Girls make up nearly 60 per cent of the more than 110 million school-aged children not in school.**
- **Nearly 600,000 women – 1 per minute – die every year in childbirth or from pregnancy-related causes, largely because they do not have the power to negotiate when and how often they bear children or because they are denied their right to quality and timely health care, adequate nutrition, information and counselling.**
- **An estimated 60-100 million girls and women are 'missing' from the world – victims of foeticide, infanticide, malnutrition, neglect and other rights violations – according to demographers. This is attributed primarily to practices that favour male over female children.**



Fode Magassa Kaba

Holding a banner that reads "We excisors lay down our knives once and for all," these women from the town of Kourousa (Guinea) stood before 10,000 spectators in June 1999 to renounce female genital mutilation – a ritual procedure that removes part or all of the female genitalia. Around 2 million girls and young women around the world undergo female genital mutilation each year. Families and religious leaders in this town of 150,000 people decided to end the practice, thanks in part to awareness-raising efforts by UNICEF and NGOs, including CPETAFE (Coordinating Group on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children).

Achieving Results

Antidotes to the 'disease' – awareness, education and commitment – are already at work in thousands of communities around the world as UNICEF joins with governments, NGOs and civil society to raise awareness about discrimination's effects and to change the cultural norms that value and reinforce men's power and privilege over women.

Highlighting gender concerns in every aspect of its programmes, UNICEF works with several partners towards better legal protection of women and stricter enforcement of existing laws. We support programmes in schools, youth clubs, police academies and other organizations

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that encourage boys and men to embrace tolerance and equality.

Girls' education

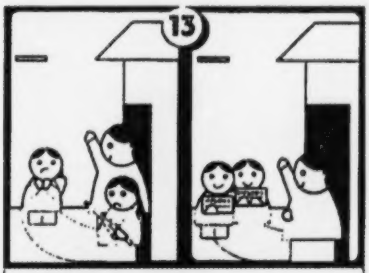
Along with improving health care and literacy programmes for women, education for girls is the single greatest initiator of human development. It equips girls with the knowledge, skills and confidence needed to make the most of their abilities, to lead healthier lives and to protect themselves from discrimination and violence.

UNICEF supports programmes that help girls gain access to schools and complete their education. Measures include setting up schools close to communities so that girls do not have far to travel; protecting girls' privacy through provision of separate latrines for girls and boys; developing textbooks and curricula free of gender bias; and training teachers and administrators to be more sensitive to girls' needs.

- All of these goals drive the Global Girls' Education Programme, initiated in 1994 and implemented by UNICEF and its partners in more than 60 countries.
- In Zimbabwe, in 1999, a government programme sensitized regional education directors, 4,600 primary school heads and 280 facilitators to the special needs of girls in school.

Equality in early childhood care

UNICEF supports programmes, such as the Roving Caregivers home-visit programme in Jamaica, that intervene during a child's first years to help children and their parents promote equality among girls and boys and change the attitudes, values and behaviour that devalue and marginalize girls.



These illustrations from Mexico are part of a flashcard set developed by local government agencies and UNICEF to help promote community awareness about equal rights.

Adolescent girls

The adolescent years are a time of great promise, but they are also a time of particular vulnerability, especially for girls. To help promote solutions to problems such as AIDS and gender-based discrimination, adolescents from 16 countries have been brought together by the Intercountry Project on Adolescent Girls' Rights to Participation and Development, which is backed by R. E. ('Ted') Turner's United Nations Foundation and implemented by UNICEF. In Jordan, in 1999, the Foundation helped support a Youth Forum and Future Search Conference led by youth. Young people who led the conference identified marriage and pregnancy at an early age as key problems for girls and young women. They began an advocacy campaign to raise the legal age of matrimony.

Safe motherhood

UNICEF supports a variety of measures to reduce high rates of maternal mortality, ranging from educating communities on safe motherhood and the rights of women to strengthening prenatal care and improving nutrition.

- In Bolivia, free health care for pregnant women and their children, established in 1997, increased prenatal visits to health facilities by 80 per cent, deliveries at health facilities by 48 per cent and treatment of emergency cases by 90 per cent, in its first year.
- In Indonesia, in 1999, UNICEF supported efforts to improve emergency obstetrical services in district hospitals and helped train 40,000 village-based midwives in providing safe home deliveries.

Ending violence against girls and women

Like maternal mortality, violence against girls and women is rooted in the low status accorded them in their societies and the unequal power relations between women and men. UNICEF works to assist victims and to help change underlying values, attitudes and behaviour *(see panel at right)*.

UNICEF/00-0107/Lemoyne

attacked with acid

Majeda was 17 years old and seven months pregnant when a neighbour, angry over a family land dispute, threw a glass of sulphuric acid in her face.

Acid attacks against women – especially young women – have risen steadily in Bangladesh, with as many as 200 reported in any one year. These attacks occur during disputes over marriage dowry or property, or when male suitors feel the sting of rejection. The survivors of these attacks often endure lifelong disfigurement.

Fortunately, Majeda and others like her have found help through the Acid Survivors Foundation, established in May 1999 with support from UNICEF and the Canadian International Development Agency. The foundation works with the Government of Bangladesh, NGOs and the international community to raise awareness about the horrific practice. It provides survivors with access to medical care, counselling, legal help, education and employment.

Majeda, blinded by the attack, has been helped to obtain medical care. Now 18, she has undergone extensive facial reconstruction and eye surgery, which restored 20 per cent of her vision. In January 1999, six months after giving birth to her son, Majeda was able to look at him for the first time.

partnerships and fund-raising

Martin Gamptel, courtesy of the Bond Street Theatre

At a Kosovar refugee camp in TFYR Macedonia, children enjoy a show by Joanna Sherman and Michael McGuigan of the Bond Street Theatre. By arrangement with UNICEF, the New York-based theatre group and the Theatre Tevete of Sofia (Bulgaria) performed for more than 10,000 children in seven camps.

UNICEF's work is supported by governments and by strong alliances with individuals, foundations and corporations. The private sector contributes one third of UNICEF's resources. These alliances are often built and maintained through the work of 37 Committees for UNICEF *(see contact information, inside back cover)*, which raise funds for UNICEF and advocate on behalf of children.

The oneworld™ Alliance for UNICEF

In December 1999, UNICEF joined nine major commercial airlines to launch the 'oneworld™ Alliance for UNICEF', the first airline alliance to adopt a charitable cause. The members are Aer Lingus, American Airlines, British Airways, Canadian Airlines, Cathay Pacific, Finnair, Iberia, LanChile and Qantas. The oneworld Alliance will support UNICEF's efforts in polio eradication, health care, nutrition and immunization. Participating airlines have pledged to raise $25 million over the next five years through various activities, including Change for Good®, the programme that collects unused foreign currency from passengers aboard international flights. Seven of the oneworld Alliance airlines were already long-standing UNICEF partners in Change for Good®, which has raised over $24 million since its start in 1991, with British Airways contributing more than half of the total amount. These airlines have supported UNICEF in other ways as well, for example, by showing videos that profile UNICEF's work and occasionally assisting with shipping emergency supplies. In 1999, Lord Marshall, Chairman of British Airways, visited UNICEF programmes in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Other airlines participating in Change for Good® are Air Mauritius, Alitalia, All Nippon Airways, Asiana Airlines, Crossair, Japan Airlines and TWA.

Rotary International

Rotary International is the volunteer arm of a global partnership dedicated to eradicating polio, whose major partners include UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Rotary contributions will total almost half a billion dollars by the year 2005 and have already helped protect more than 1 billion children from the disease. Since 1987, Rotary has given $149 million to UNICEF for polio programmes. And thousands of Rotary volunteers have assisted in vaccine delivery, social mobilization and logistical support during National Immunization Days (NIDs) in many countries. The global campaign has helped nearly eradicate polio, although 30 countries remain at risk. The campaign aims to achieve global certification of polio eradication in 2005.

Kiwanis International

In 1999, Kiwanis International, through its Worldwide Service Project, contributed more than $7.5 million to UNICEF-supported projects to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders. This brought the Kiwanis six-year total to over $25 million.

As a result of these and other efforts, in 1999, 12 million fewer children were at risk of mental impairment due to iodine deficiency than in 1990.

Check Out for Children™

Sheraton Hotels and Resorts has raised $4.1 million for UNICEF through Check Out for Children™, a fund-raising alliance with UNICEF that invites each hotel guest to donate $1, or the equivalent in local currency, to benefit UNICEF programmes. First launched in Europe in 1995, Check Out for Children™ today operates in 154 Sheraton enterprises worldwide.

Football as a 'play for peace'

Football, or soccer, was recruited to the cause of children during the year when UNICEF began cooperating with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (International Federation of Football Association, or FIFA) on a number of projects. The opportunity arose in June, when Sepp Blatter, FIFA President, and United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan agreed to a FIFA-UN partnership. FIFA's first step was to help Kosovar children living in refugee camps obtain equipment – balls, shoes, uniforms and other items – through a donation made in cooperation with UEFA (the European soccer association).

In 1999, FIFA's creative agency used football as a theme in designing a series of 13 child rights posters as well as the cover of the media kit celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. FIFA and UNICEF also began work on a line of products uniting football images and child rights messages, to be launched in 2000.

Corporate partnerships

UNICEF forges many alliances with corporations, involving fund-raising, in-kind donations, product licensing agreements and other arrangements. Major partnerships made or strengthened in 1999 include: the Sunshine for Children Telethon (Argentina); Louis Vuitton and Lancôme (France); Fuji Television Network (Japan); Schering Plough (Mexico); Manchester United (United Kingdom); and Pier 1 Imports, Merck & Co., Inc., TNT and Time Warner Cable Company (United States). In addition:

- Brazil's Banco Itau now offers a financial investment option, PIC Criança, that benefits UNICEF. Proceeds from the option raised $5.7 million from 1994 to 1998 and $3.0 million in 1999. The project will run until the year 2003 and is expected to raise a total of $6 million.
- In Japan, Nippon Telephone and Telegraph's Pressed Flowers programme has already generated $30 million since 1990 and continues to raise $2 million annually.
- The GSM Association, in the United Kingdom, supported UNICEF's global telecommunications and information technology with a contribution of $1.2 million.
- Tata, Uruguay's largest supermarket chain, invites clients to add to their bills

UNICEF/Cathy Higgins

BA crews help children

The well-maintained compound in Kenya, with neat bungalows clustered around colourful playground swings and slides, looks like a small boarding school. But Nyumbani – a name that means 'at home' in Kiswahili – is a hospice and a home for up to 70 young children, most of them HIV positive, who have been orphaned or abandoned because of AIDS. A complementary outreach programme in the community assists approximately 150 HIV-positive children and their families.

Nyumbani, which operates completely on donations and has received supplies from UNICEF, has found many staunch supporters, including crew members from British Airways, who often spend their layovers in Nairobi caring for and playing with the children. Crew members have also staged fund-raisers to help buy the children toys, clothes and other items.

Courtesy of Pontel Fotojornalismo

In December, 10 young rights activists joined thousands of schoolchildren at an international conference on non-discrimination, held in Florence (Italy). The conference was organized by the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, based in Florence, in partnership with the Italian Committee for UNICEF and the Regione Toscana (Tuscan Regional Authority). The Centre, which receives core funding from the Government of Italy, aims to strengthen research on child rights issues. Here, Italian television personality Red Ronnie interviews Dragos Radu Bucurenci, a Romanian child rights advocate.

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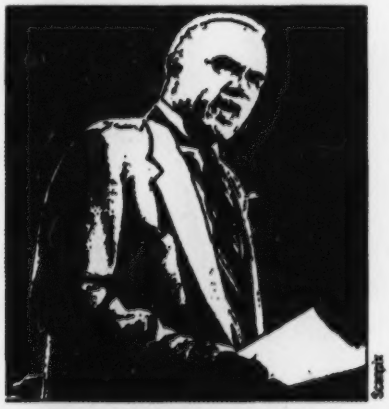
"Every child in the world deserves a tomorrow." – Susan Sarandon, appointed as UNICEF Special Representative in 1999, speaking on 13 December at the New York media launch of UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2000*. The report, which this year focused on the challenges and opportunities in realizing children's rights, is launched each December through special events around the world that are sponsored by UNICEF offices and National Committees. The report receives widespread coverage in print, broadcast and electronic media.

Roger Moore, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, distributes toys to Kosovar refugee children in the Stenkovic II camp near Skopje.



Goodwill Ambassador Harry Belafonte delivering a keynote speech at the 'Oslo Challenge', a series of international workshops on children and the media held in Oslo in November.

one Uruguayan peso (about nine US cents), which is donated to UNICEF. The campaign aims to raise $250,000.

□ The US company Becton Dickinson entered into a five-year partnership with UNICEF to help eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus. In 1999, the company donated $1.2 million to this effort and may commit as much as $14 million by 2004.

□ In 1999, Procter & Gamble entered into agreements with UNICEF that benefited nine countries with donations of products and other support for nutrition, education and hygiene. A total of $5 million will support education in India and the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by the year 2004.

Celebrity Supporters

Since the time when Danny Kaye and Audrey Hepburn first travelled around the world visiting and publicizing UNICEF programmes, celebrity advocates – Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Representatives and International Spokespersons – have made an enormous contribution to the cause of children by devoting their time and efforts to furthering UNICEF's work.

Among the highlights of their activities in 1999: In December the international launch of UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2000* report featured as guest speakers Special Representative Susan Sarandon in New York and Goodwill Ambassador Sir Peter Ustinov in Berlin. Goodwill Ambassadors Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and Roger Moore made field visits to the Balkans, generating support for emergency efforts. Special Representative for the Performing Arts Judy Collins organized a special show and performed at The Hague Appeal for Peace conference in May. Goodwill Ambassador Harry Belafonte participated in the 'Oslo Challenge' workshops on children and the media. Special Representative for the Performing Arts Vanessa Redgrave spearheaded a festival of music and theatre in Kosovo; and a variety of regional and national events commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. All of these activities were augmented by the work of numerous 'national' celebrity advocates affiliated with National Committees for UNICEF and UNICEF country offices.

International Celebrity Spokespersons

Lord Richard Attenborough, Goodwill Ambassador
Harry Belafonte, Goodwill Ambassador
Judy Collins, Special Representative for the Performing Arts
Julio Iglesias, Special Representative for the Performing Arts
Johann Olav Koss, Special Representative for Sports
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Goodwill Ambassador
Leon Lai, Special Representative to Youth
Roger Moore, Goodwill Ambassador
Nana Mouskouri, Special Representative for the Performing Arts
Youssou N'Dour, Special Representative for the Performing Arts
Vanessa Redgrave, Special Representative for the Performing Arts
Susan Sarandon, Special Representative
Vendela Thommessen, International Spokesperson
Liv Ullmann, Goodwill Ambassador
Sir Peter Ustinov, Goodwill Ambassador
Maxim Vengerov, Envoy for Music
George Weah, Special Representative for Sports

National Committees for UNICEF

UNICEF's advocacy and fund-raising arm in industrialized countries comprises 37 Committees for UNICEF, which foster links with civil society and the private sector, sell UNICEF greeting cards and products and advocate for children's rights, among other activities. UNICEF's Regional Office for Europe (GRO), located in Geneva, guides and coordinates the activities of all the committees by providing policy, planning and communication support.

In 1999, many Committees lent strong support to the GRO initiative on forging an alliance with the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. National Committees helped raise funds and create coalitions around the issue of child soldiers in several countries – Austria, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. As a result of these and other global advocacy efforts, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child raised the minimum age for children participating in armed conflict from 15 to 18, although voluntary non-combatant recruitment of children aged 16 and older is still allowed.

National Committees also lent vital information and fund-raising support to women and children in emergencies, including those in Colombia, East Timor, Kosovo (Yugoslavia), Orissa (India), Sierra Leone, Turkey and Venezuela. Committees raised an average of 34 per cent of emergency funds.

A child rights milestone: The first 10 years

When the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was adopted in 1989, it was a ray of hope for children. Within 10 years it had become the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history and a strong guiding light for the realization of children's rights the world over.

In November, UNICEF joined the world in celebrating the Convention's 10th anniversary, sponsoring several events at the General Assembly's special commemorative session. GRO organized various panel discussions and an exhibition at the Palais des Nations in Geneva entitled 'Human rights begin with children's rights'.

To encourage children's participation in the implementation of the CRC, UNICEF launched 'What do you think?', an ongoing initiative that enables children to report their views to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the 10-member group elected by States Parties to examine the progress made in implementing the CRC. One event was linked to a special meeting jointly organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF invited 15 young people from seven countries to the meeting to share their experiences in promoting human rights in their communities. Also in Geneva, UNICEF launched 'Making Children Count', a web-based database that provides information on international measures to implement the Convention.

UNICEF also supported commemorative projects by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Cable News Network International (CNN). CNN aired a special theme week of programmes called *The World's Children*, featuring documentaries on key issues.

UNICEF field offices held special events. For example, in Ethiopia, parliamentarians, governmental officials and civil society leaders joined children at a special gathering in the Government Constitution Hall in Addis Ababa, during which children presented their views.

Among the activities that National Committees staged were a week-long celebration organized by the German Committee. The Australian Committee for UNICEF produced a CD-ROM featuring articles by children about the CRC. In Norway, the Committee co-hosted a party for children in the Oslo City Hall.

The Canadian and Swiss Committees produced hard-hitting reports on child rights issues. The Canadian Committee helped organize a children's election on rights, and the Belgian Committee involved 70 children and young people in a Senate debate. The Italian Committee for UNICEF sponsored a 'Train for Child Rights' carrying to various cities an interactive exhibit on child rights, which attracted 8,000 visitors. The Spain and United Kingdom Committees also organized many events.

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Office of the Mayor of Paris and the Paris City Council joined with the French Committee for UNICEF to place some 200 banners featuring the Convention's articles along the Champs-Elysées, the main boulevard in Paris.

Courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation

In 1999, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) World Service Trust reached more than 140 million listeners with *A World for Children*, accounts of the lives of children around the world, told in their own voices. *A World for Children*, with guidance and funding from UNICEF, broadcast 250 radio programmes in 22 languages. Here, BBC World Service Producer Marie-Jose Nyonzima interviews children who live and work on the streets of Kigali, Rwanda's capital.

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where UNICEF works

In 1999, UNICEF worked in 161 countries, areas and territories through 8 regional offices and 125 country offices.

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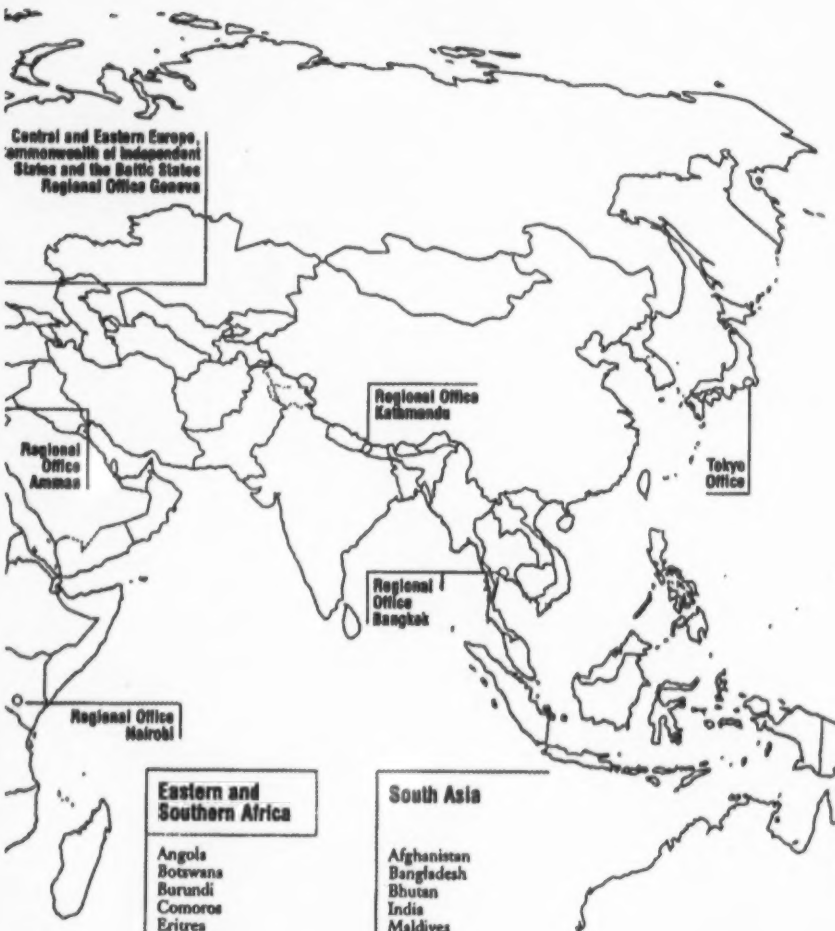
Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States Regional Office Geneva
Regional Office Kathmandu
Regional Office Amman
Tokyo Office
Regional Office Bangkok
Regional Office Nairobi

Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Yugoslavia

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Fiji
Indonesia
Kiribati
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Malaysia
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Burundi
Comoros
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
South Africa
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

South Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

Note: This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Photo credits *(left to right)*: UNICEF/88-037/Gray; UNICEF/92-0426/Toussaint; UNICEF/94-1228/Pirozzi; UNICEF/93-2136/Noorani; UNICEF/92-0009/Thomas; UNICEF/92-578/Larsonyon; UNICEF/92-004/Hartley.

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resources and management

Income

UNICEF derives its income from voluntary contributions. These come from two main sources: governments and intergovernmental organizations; and non-governmental/private sector groups and individuals.

Total income for 1999 was $1,118 million (compared with $966 million for 1998). Contributions from governments/intergovernmental organizations accounted for 61 per cent of total income ($687 million). An additional $394 million (36 per cent) came from non-governmental/private sector sources, while $37 million (3 per cent) was derived from a variety of other sources. *(See also pie chart, page 28.)* For estimated governmental and non-governmental/private sector contributions by country, see pages 29 through 32.

In 1999, $589 million (53 per cent of income) was contributed to regular resources. Regular resources income includes contributions from governments; net income from the sale of greeting cards and products; funds contributed by the public (mainly through National Committees for UNICEF); and other income.

Regular resources are used for UNICEF's participation in UNICEF Country Programmes of Cooperation approved by the Executive Board, as well as for programme support and management and administration of the organization. The UNICEF programme budget in each country is allocated according to three criteria: under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age, expressed per 1,000 births); income level (GNP per capita); and the size of the child population. The table on page 26 shows the distribution of regular resources by country.

Contributions to other resources from governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector totalled $529 million (47 per cent of income). Of these funds, $332 million (30 per cent of income) supported projects approved by the Executive Board as extensions of Country Programmes of Cooperation funded by regular resources; $197 million (17 per cent of income) supported relief and rehabilitation programmes in emergency situations, which by their nature are difficult to predict. *(See also graph at right.)*

UNICEF emergency supplies bound for East Timor in 1999, part of an overall effort to support post-conflict health and education in the territory.

Government Contributions

Governments and intergovernmental organizations contributed $687 million of UNICEF's $1,118 million income in 1999. Nine governments of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee increased their local currency contributions to regular resources over 1998, while eleven governments decreased their contributions and one maintained its contribution at the same level. Among intergovernmental agencies, the highest contribution – about $16 million – came from the European Community Humanitarian Office.

The United States remained the largest government donor to UNICEF, providing a total of $204 million. Its annual regular resources contribution, which has been sustained at $100 million since 1993, increased to $105 million in 1999. The United States also increased its contribution to other resources from $62 million in 1998 to $99 million in 1999 – a 60 per cent increase. *(See chart, page 28.)*

Sweden continues to be the second largest government donor, contributing $70 million, of which $33 million was to regular resources.

Japan became the third largest government donor, contributing a total of $65 million, with $25 million going to regular resources.

Norway became the fourth largest government donor, providing a total of $60 million. Norway maintains its position as the largest per capita donor, contributing around $13.50 per person, and is the second largest donor to regular resources, contributing $36 million.

The Netherlands, with a total contribution of $53 million that reflected an increase to other resources, became the fifth largest government donor.

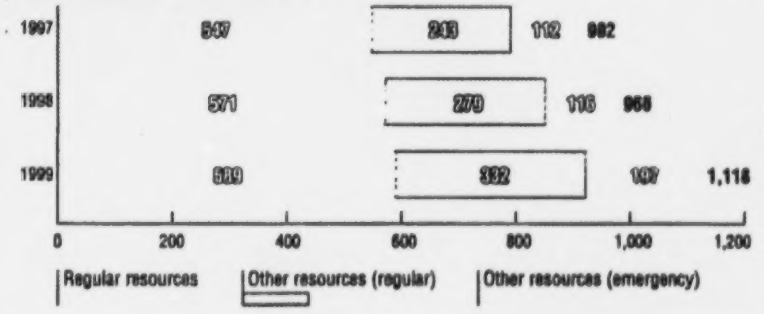
The United Kingdom remained the sixth largest government donor, contributing $51 million.

Canada moved up one place from its 1998 status to become the seventh largest government donor with a total of $41 million, $9 million of which was to regular resources.

Denmark became the eighth largest government donor, providing a total of $33 million, with $26 million going to regular resources.

Australia and Italy, with contributions of $15.2 million and $14.9 million, respectively, became the ninth and tenth largest government donors.

UNICEF Income 1997-1999 (in millions of US dollars)

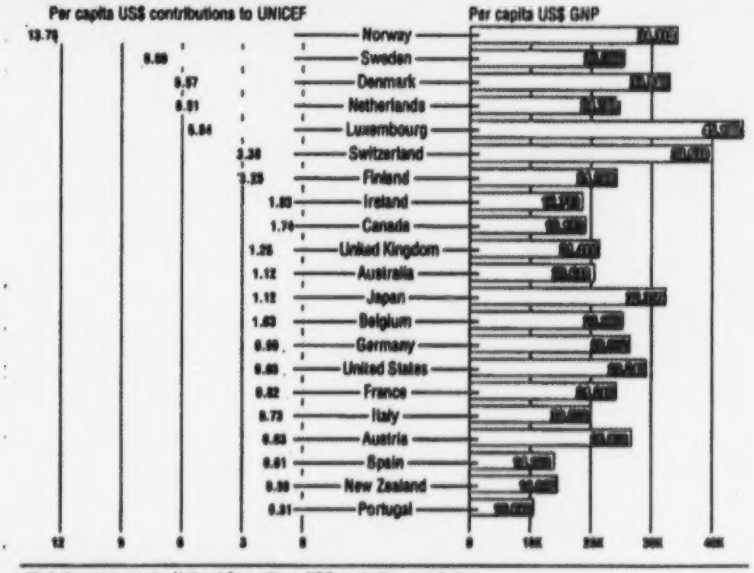


Expenditures

The Executive Director authorizes expenditures to meet recommendations approved by the Executive Board for programme assistance. The pace of expenditure in any country depends on the speed of programme implementation.

In 1999, UNICEF total expenditures, including write-offs, amounted to $1,064 million (compared with $882 million in 1998). Of these expenditures, $971 million (91 per cent) was for programme cooperation, $89 million (8 per cent) was for management and administration of the organization, and about $4 million (1 per cent) went towards write-offs and other charges. *(For programme expenditure by sector, see chart on page 27.)*

Contributions* to UNICEF vs. GNP
Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee



*Includes governments, National Committees, NGOs and other contributors.
Sources: 1998 contribution figures from UNICEF. Population figures from the United Nations Population Division. Per capita GNP figures from *2000 World Bank Atlas.*

Biennial Support Budget 1998-1999

In January 1998, the Executive Board approved the Biennial Support Budget for 1998-1999. This was a no-growth budget over the 1996-1997 biennium, achieved through efficiency measures and implementation of the Management Excellence Programme. In this budget, the organization has been able to absorb the impact of inflation and add the programme support costs of 25 country offices. Excluding these costs, the Support Budget for 1998-1999 represents a reduction of 6 per cent over the 1996-1997 biennium in real terms. In addition, in September 1999, the Board approved a Biennial Support Budget for 2000-2001, which is also a no-growth budget over 1998-1999.

The Support Budget comprises two categories: 1) programme support for

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programmes funded from regular resources

The following country programmes, approved for multi-year periods by the UNICEF Executive Board as of 31 December 1999, are funded from regular resources. UNICEF's additional programmes are funded from other resources.

UNICEF cooperated with 161 countries, areas and territories in 1999: 48 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 33 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO); and 27 in Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Baltic States.

Financed from funds for regional activities: in ESARO – Seychelles; in MENARO – Libya. Financed from other resources only: Croatia, Yugoslavia.

Afghanistan
2000–2002: $26,481,000

Albania
1996–2000: $4,850,000

Algeria
1996–2000: $2,748,000

Angola
1999–2003: $18,729,000

Argentina
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Armenia
2000–2004: $3,430,000

Azerbaijan
2000–2004: $4,519,000

Bangladesh
1996–2000: $88,000,000

Belize
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Benin
1999–2003: $5,913,000

Bhutan
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Bolivia
1996–2002: $4,480,000

Bosnia & Herzegovina
1999–2001: $2,335,000

Botswana
2000–2002: $2,073,000

Brazil
1994–2000: $11,900,000

Burkina Faso
1996–2000: $14,000,000

Burundi
2000: $2,266,000

Cambodia
1996–2000: $11,550,000

Cameroon
1996–2002: $8,500,000

Cape Verde
2000–2004: $3,115,000

CEE, CIS and Baltic States[1]
2000–2001: $7,000,000

Central African Rep.
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Chad
1996–2000: $8,500,000

Chile
1997–2001: $5,000,000

China
1996–2000: $100,000,000

Colombia
2000–2001: $1,868,000

Comoros
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Congo
1999–2000: $1,890,000

Costa Rica
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Côte d'Ivoire
1997–2001: $10,250,000

Cuba
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Dem. People's Rep. of Korea
1999–2000: $1,677,000

Democratic Rep. of Congo
2000–2002: $46,030,000

Djibouti
1999–2003: $3,304,000

Dominican Republic
1997–2001: $5,000,000

E. Caribbean Islands[2]
1998–2002: $6,000,000

Ecuador
1999–2003: $3,799,000

Egypt
1995–2000: $30,000,000

El Salvador
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Equatorial Guinea
1999–2003: $3,378,000

Eritrea
1996–2000: $7,500,000

Ethiopia
2000–2001: $30,790,000

Gabon
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Gambia
1999–2003: $3,594,000

Georgia
1996–2000: $4,850,000

Ghana
1996–2000: $15,000,000

Guatemala
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Guinea
1997–2001: $7,400,000

Guinea-Bissau
1998–2002: $4,500,000

Guyana
2000: $655,000

Haiti
2000–2001: $3,902,000

Honduras
1996–2000: $4,850,000

India
1999–2002: $120,042,000

Indonesia
1995–2000: $72,000,000

Iran
2000–2004: $3,902,000

Iraq*
1999–2000: $3,026,413

Jamaica
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Jordan[3]
1996–2002: $4,250,000

Kazakhstan
2000–2004: $4,500,000

Kenya
1999–2003: $16,785,000

Kyrgyzstan
2000–2004: $4,038,000

Lao People's Dem. Rep.
1996–2002: $5,265,000

Lebanon[3]
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Lesotho
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Liberia
1999–2000: $2,046,000

Madagascar
1996–2000: $15,900,000

Malawi
1997–2001: $14,750,000

Malaysia
1997–2000: $3,000,000

Maldives
1999–2002: $2,552,000

Mali
1996–2002: $16,605,000

Mauritania*
1999–2003: $5,474,753

Mauritius
1996–2000: $3,750,000

Mexico
1996–2001: $6,280,000

Mongolia
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Morocco
1997–2001: $7,360,000

Mozambique
1999–2001: $18,238,000

Myanmar
1996–2000: $32,500,000

Namibia
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Nepal
1997–2001: $18,400,000

Nicaragua
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Niger
2000–2004: $31,872,000

Nigeria
1997–2001: $67,000,000

Oman
1997–2000: $4,000,000

Pacific Islands[4]
1997–2001: $7,000,000

Pakistan
1999–2003: $56,943,000

Panama
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Papua New Guinea
1999–2002: $4,250,000

Paraguay
2000–2001: $1,417,000

Peru
1996–2000: $5,380,000

Philippines
1999–2003: $12,499,000

Rep. of Moldova
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Romania
2000–2004: $3,625,000

Rwanda
1996–2000: $4,860,000

Sao Tome and Principe
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Senegal
1997–2001: $5,080,000

Sierra Leone
2000–2001: $4,837,000

Somalia
1999–2000: $5,859,000

South Africa
1997–2001: $5,200,000

Sri Lanka
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Sudan
1997–2001: $19,650,000

Swaziland
1996–2000: $3,750,000

Syria[3]
1996–2000: $5,000,000

Tajikistan
2000–2004: $6,080,000

Tanzania
1997–2001: $31,720,000

Thailand
1999–2003: $3,965,000

The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
1999–2001: $1,853,000

Togo
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Tunisia
1997–2001: $5,000,000

Turkey
1997–2000: $4,920,000

Turkmenistan
2000–2004: $4,288,000

Uganda
1995–2000: $32,600,000

Uruguay
1997–2001: $3,750,000

Uzbekistan
2000–2004: $8,070,000

Venezuela
1996–2002: $4,250,000

Viet Nam
1996–2000: $44,000,000

Yemen
1999–2001: $7,861,000

Zambia
1997–2001: $10,250,000

Zimbabwe
2000–2004: $8,391,000

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* Includes additional regular resources allocated since the funds were first approved by the Executive Board.

[1] Covers Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine.

[2] Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[3] UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 1998–2000 in the following: Jordan – $600,000; Lebanon – $1,050,000; Syria – $600,000; West Bank and Gaza – $3,300,000.

[4] Includes Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

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country and regional offices and a small part of headquarters operations that assists programme development and delivery; and 2) management and administration, covering those parts of headquarters that carry out functions of executive direction, organizational policy, external relations and administration of information, finances and human resources. The budget for headquarters in 1998-1999 decreased by 8 per cent over the 1996-1997 period in real terms, following a continuing trend of decentralization and improving work processes. Management and administration accounted for 8.5 per cent of total expenditure for 1998-1999.

Management and Operations

Information technology

The main information technology (IT) systems supporting global management of programmes, finances and human resources were fully functional by the end of 1999. These include the Programme Manager System (PROMS), the headquarters Financial and Logistics System (FLS) and the human resources component of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). A personnel component of PROMS was also deployed to field offices, and a payroll component was in the final stages of development. All infrastructure and software were tested and verified for Y2K compliance. The IT Enterprise Management Project was initiated during the year, aimed at reducing the risk and cost of global IT initiatives and improving both quality and manageability.

We also introduced a pre-packaged emergency telecommunications system, consisting of satellite telephones, laptop computers and other equipment, to streamline UNICEF's responses to crises.

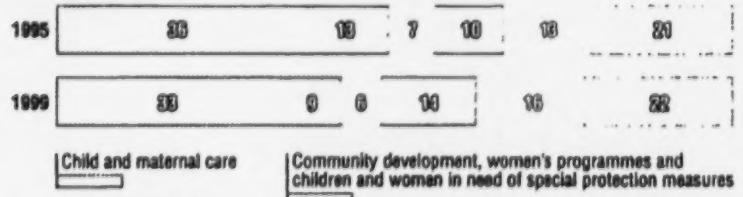
Public interest in the UNICEF Web site continued to grow, with the number of visitors to the site tripling from 4 million in 1998 to almost 12 million in 1999.

Providing essential supplies

Through its Supply Division, located in Copenhagen, UNICEF oversees global procurement of essential items to support programmes, including medical equipment, essential drugs, micronutrients, educational materials, water and sanitation equipment, vehicles and computers. These and other supplies were valued at $291 million in 1999, with nearly half that total representing vaccines and immunization equipment. Local procurement by UNICEF field offices amounted to more than $120 million.

The greatest challenge in 1999 was ensuring an adequate supply of oral polio vaccine (OPV), demand for which

UNICEF expenditure on programmes by sector*
(in percentages)



* Excludes programme support.
** Includes programme expenditures that cannot be directly identified to specific sectors. These costs relate to programme planning, monitoring, evaluation, statistics, social mobilization, advocacy, technical assistance and other support.

UNICEF at a glance: 1999

UNICEF carries out its work through its headquarters in New York, 8 regional offices and 125 field offices worldwide. UNICEF offices in Tokyo and Brussels support fund-raising. UNICEF also has a research centre in Florence and a supply operation based in Copenhagen. The 37 Committees for UNICEF raise funds and spread awareness about the organization's mission and work.

Countries, areas and territories with UNICEF programmes: **161**

Percentage of posts located in the field: **86%**

Posts worldwide: **5,594**

Top government donors (in total funds): **United States, Japan, Sweden**

Top government donors (per capita): **Norway, Sweden, Denmark**

UNICEF executive board

1 January to 31 December 2000

UNICEF is governed by a 36-member Executive Board, an intergovernmental body that establishes policies, reviews programmes and approves budgets. Members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and normally serve a three-year term.

Officers for 2000:

President
H.E. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)

Vice-Presidents
Ms. Lala Ibrahimova (Azerbaijan)
H.E. Mr. Alberto Salamanca (Bolivia)
Mr. Luc Schillings (Netherlands)
H.E. Mr. Mubarak Hussein Rahmtalla (Sudan)

Members of the Board:
Term of office expiring on

31 December 2000: Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Congo, Finland, Greece, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen

31 December 2001: Canada, China, Denmark, Guyana, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Zimbabwe

31 December 2002: Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America

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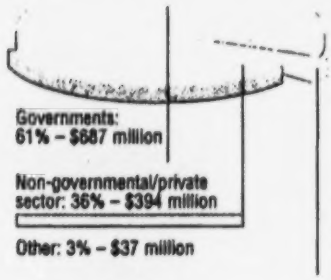
contributions to UNICEF by source

(for 1999, in US dollars)



Total: $1,118 million

top 20 donors to UNICEF, 1999

Governments	Contribution (in US$ thousands)	Per capita* contribution (in US$)
United States	203,765	0.74
Sweden	69,684	7.85
Japan	64,778	0.51
Norway	59,670	13.50
Netherlands	52,639	3.36
United Kingdom	51,124	0.87
Canada	40,773	1.33
Denmark	33,005	6.26
Australia	15,196	0.82
Italy	14,922	0.26
Finland	13,721	2.66
Switzerland	13,319	1.82
France	7,826	0.13
Germany	7,323	0.09
Ireland	5,009	1.36
Belgium	3,787	0.37
Spain	2,581	0.07
Austria	1,798	0.22
New Zealand	1,785	0.47
Korea, Rep.	1,200	0.03

Committees for UNICEF	Contribution (in US$ thousands)	Per capita* contribution (in US$)
Japan	74,290	0.59
Germany	74,220	0.90
Netherlands	49,297	3.14
France	40,751	0.69
United States	30,833	0.11
Italy	26,887	0.47
United Kingdom	22,253	0.38
Spain	21,586	0.54
Switzerland	11,004	1.51
Canada	9,453	0.31
Belgium	6,641	0.65
Australia	5,620	0.30
Hong Kong	5,192	0.78
Greece	4,507	0.43
Austria	3,321	0.41
Finland	3,021	0.59
Korea, Rep.	2,682	0.06
Portugal	2,314	0.23
Sweden	2,106	0.24
Ireland	1,715	0.47

*Per capita contribution was calculated from data in the *2000 World Bank Atlas*.
Sources: 1999 contribution figures from UNICEF; population figures from the United Nations Population Division.

increased after May, when the World Health Assembly decided to accelerate polio eradication. Priority was given to polio endemic countries in which National Immunization Days (NIDs) were scheduled. Most needs were met, although some NIDs were postponed and OPV was not always available for routine immunization. Nonetheless, 881 million doses of OPV were shipped in 1999, the largest quantity ever.

Supplies were key to emergency support in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq (as part of the Oil for Food Programme), Turkey, East Timor, Kosovo, the Great Lakes region of Africa and the Horn of Africa. Supplies were critical to the back-to-school effort for children in Kosovo and included winterized tents, school furniture and materials.

Human resources

In 1999, more than 100 staff members from UNICEF, other UN agencies and NGOs participated in six regional/national workshops on child rights approaches to programming in complex emergencies. In several regions, training enhanced programming skills in improving children's access to and quality of education. For the end-decade assessment of progress towards achieving development goals for children and women, UNICEF staff and counterparts in several regions were trained in conducting multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), a cost-effective technique for gathering data. In 1999, a Lessons On-line module was launched on the Intranet to provide structured distance learning courses for UNICEF staff.

In 1999, UNICEF focused attention on improving the conditions of service for staff members serving in high-risk and difficult duty stations. Through the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Entitlements for High-Risk Duty Stations – chaired by UNICEF – staff entitlements were improved and standardized.

Private sector fund-raising

UNICEF derives more than one third of its income from the private sector, mainly through fund-raising and the sale of greeting cards and related products. Much of the organization's success in mobilizing resources is due to the work of National Committees for UNICEF and country office staff, supported by thousands of volunteers worldwide. In 1999, to improve operations, we:

- continued to target specific markets in countries with high fund-raising and sales potential.
- improved our brand development strategy to reach more donors and potential consumers of greeting cards. UNICEF's revitalized greeting cards and products will help broaden our market.
- entered into new corporate alliances that will open additional avenues of merchandising and help UNICEF expand its product line to include such items as educational software.
- introduced common financial reporting formats in the National Committees for UNICEF that will improve financial transparency and accounting of private sector fund-raising.
- initiated work on an E-commerce strategy to gain a stronger position in the rapidly expanding on-line marketplace.

Dolls, crayons, toys and books are a few of the items found in this children's kit, distributed in 1999 in Colombia to children displaced from their homes by violence. The kit is part of the Return to Happiness (El retorno de la alegría) programme supported by UNICEF, which encourages volunteers from displaced communities to get involved in designing, producing or coordinating learning and recreational activities for children. In Colombia, teenagers volunteered to lead children's play groups, finding an anchor in community involvement during a difficult time in their lives.

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total UNICEF income by source of funding, 1999[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				Total
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	
Albania					(165)		(165)
Algeria	20,000						20,000
Andorra	12,800	50,000	50,901	141,194			254,895
Angola					1,195		1,195
Argentina		47,533			930,438	2,066,091	3,044,063
Australia	2,809,096	12,386,965	842,038[4]	4,778,392	3,746		20,820,236
Austria	1,556,045	241,527	1,822,061	1,499,008			5,118,641
Azerbaijan					(9,036)	60,000	50,964
Bahrain					34,206		34,206
Bangladesh	32,000						32,000
Barbados	8,082				(1,634)		6,449
Belgium	1,996,596	1,790,587	3,669,339	2,971,831	330		10,428,684
Belize	50,505						50,505
Benin	4,000				10,615		14,615
Bhutan					1,109		1,109
Bolivia	70,000	821,987			243,802	8,550	944,339
Bosnia and Herzegovina					(12,899)		(12,899)
Brazil					3,903,049	5,907,888	9,810,937
British Virgin Islands	38,434						38,434
Bulgaria	2		102,878				102,880
Burkina Faso	94				11,923		12,017
Burundi		49,809					49,809
Cambodia					2,565		2,565
Cameroon					8,584	3,301	11,985
Canada	8,940,375	31,632,810	3,914,412	5,538,834	298		50,226,729
Cape Verde					14,053		14,053
Central African Republic		60,186			(43)	15,901	76,043
Chad		2,032,014			3,543		2,035,557
Chile	77,000				138,368	30,080	245,448
China	1,100,000	60,525			512,401	24,549	1,697,475
Colombia	450,000				1,127,603	485,968	2,063,572
Congo					(2,508)		(2,508)
Costa Rica					(15,245)		(15,245)
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000				33,799		38,799
Croatia					229,882		229,882
Cuba					183,373		183,373
Cyprus					274,584		274,584
Czech Republic	145,350	3,000	240,468	69,897			458,715
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	55						55
Denmark	26,222,996	6,782,406	1,494,044	124,856	4,201		34,628,503
Djibouti	1,000				2,512		3,512
Dominican Republic					142,412		142,412
Ecuador					258,042		258,042
Egypt	(56)	152,280					152,224
El Salvador					13,269		13,269
Equatorial Guinea					1,768		1,768
Eritrea					(612)		(612)
Estonia			(40,121)				(40,121)
Ethiopia	49,276				15,046		64,322
Fiji	2,475				(23)		2,452
Finland	11,271,891	2,449,007	1,461,061[4]	1,560,238	33,979		16,775,976

1) All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout. 2) Includes funds for emergency programmes. 3) Private Sector Division (PSD) income included.
4) This includes net proceeds from private sector fund-raising activities raised in 1998 but reported by partners in 1999 as follows: Australia – $0.1 million; Finland – $0.1 million; France – $11.8 million; Germany – $15.9 million.

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Total UNICEF income by source of funding, 1999[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				Total
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
France	7,704,011	(77,790)	35,010,210[4]	5,740,854	28,078		48,403,362
Gabon		154,000					154,000
Gambia					2,128		2,128
Germany	5,921,110	1,401,405	45,546,995[4]	28,673,260	(2,021)		81,540,748
Ghana	5,000				8,611		13,611
Gibraltar					16,029		16,029
Greece	230,000	60,000	4,207,173	300,200	2,781		4,800,154
Guatemala					10,041		10,041
Haiti					(6,392)		(6,392)
Honduras	22,198	69,440			(28,890)		82,748
Hong Kong			3,432,959	1,758,911			5,191,870
Hungary			159,730		135		159,864
Iceland	131,816		22,150				153,966
India	718,270				125,410	(105)	843,575
Indonesia					265,432	174,912	440,344
Iran, Islamic Republic of					414,177		414,177
Iraq					2,319		2,319
Ireland	1,989,264	3,019,980	903,545	811,192	4		6,723,984
Israel	55,000	22,123	29,391				106,514
Italy	7,563,542	7,358,830	23,214,033	3,673,418	33,257	12,437	41,855,517
Jamaica					(20,829)		(20,829)
Japan	25,298,891	39,479,350	58,006,798	16,283,298	57,020	15,000	139,140,357
Jordan					53,506		53,506
Kenya					56,249	105	56,354
Kuwait	200,000				14,112		214,112
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5,000				5,161		10,161
Latvia			5,492				5,492
Lebanon		32,454			208,914	123,652	365,020
Lesotho	3,835				2,350		6,185
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					402,657		402,657
Liechtenstein	4,965	45,118				79,628	129,710
Lithuania			(23,564)	13,238			(10,426)
Luxembourg	426,170	317,200	629,619	889,959	(128)		2,462,830
Madagascar						18,007	18,007
Malawi	1,270						1,270
Malaysia	84,000				(21,320)	2,058	64,737
Maldives	7,500						7,500
Mali					7,392		7,392
Malta					5,831		5,831
Mauritania	(4)						(4)
Mauritius					6,489	18,021	24,510
Mexico	203,285				1,901,936	628,784	2,734,004
Monaco	14,111				28,061		42,172
Mongolia	10,000				383		10,383
Morocco					225,235		225,235
Mozambique	21,000				1,847		22,847
Myanmar					4,430		4,430
Namibia					2,567	7,595	10,162
Nepal					10,478		10,478
Netherlands	25,316,272	27,322,444	30,975,772	18,321,156			101,935,643
New Zealand	789,881	994,820	(17,952)				1,766,750

total UNICEF income by source of funding, 1999[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				Total
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	
Nigeria		214,946			401,390	21,472	637,807
Norway	38,020,980	23,649,451	1,097,746	110,332	393		60,878,903
Oman	50,000				16,259	4,758	71,017
Pakistan	122,214				210,061		332,274
Panama	33,581				127,242	5,950	166,773
Papua New Guinea					12		12
Paraguay					40,932	10,875	51,808
Peru		92,330			503,555		595,885
Philippines	78,595				181,214	618,475	878,284
Poland	46,000		290,591				336,591
Portugal	200,000	500,000	2,112,814	201,119	1,296		3,015,229
Qatar					(381)		(381)
Republic of Korea	1,200,000		2,073,986	607,916			3,881,902
Republic of Moldova					855	17,454	18,109
Romania	4,589						4,589
Russian Federation	500,000						500,000
Rwanda					5,016		5,016
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2,700						2,700
Samoa	1,000						1,000
San Marino			(33,298)	30,000			(3,298)
Sao Tome and Principe					1,858		1,858
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000				189,941		1,189,941
Senegal					147,170	2,899	150,068
Sierra Leone					681		681
Singapore	50,000				224,899	113,105	388,004
Slovakia			184,392	38,000			222,392
Slovenia	1,902		1,207,342	100,000	0		1,309,244
South Africa	33,540	115,064			(828)		148,776
Spain	1,719,637	861,125	11,587,980[4]	9,997,529	6,070	6,583	24,178,933
Sri Lanka	15,500				17,754	1,404	34,658
Sudan					6,915		6,915
Suriname		250,000					250,000
Sweden	32,932,495	36,751,809	2,079,674	26,595			71,790,572
Switzerland	11,190,709	2,128,191	7,756,521	3,247,773	136,306	190,188	24,849,689
Syrian Arab Republic					48,170		48,170
Tanzania, United Republic of					(6,961)		(6,961)
Thailand	210,629				271,562	1,381,223	1,863,413
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia					13,978		13,978
Togo					1,200		1,200
Trinidad and Tobago	1,587				(1,346)		241
Tunisia	34,797				192,572		227,369
Turkey	120,000		434,511			4,000	558,511
Uganda					23,664		23,664
United Arab Emirates	100,000						100,000
United Kingdom	21,015,504	30,108,948	9,613,440	12,639,973	10,228	800	73,388,893
United States	105,000,000	98,765,369	10,494,678	20,338,991	260	54,494	234,653,192
Uruguay	30,000				586,874		616,874
Venezuela					335,780	35,821	361,341
Viet Nam					19,452		19,452
West Bank and Gaza					248		248
Yemen	16,730				5,824		22,554

5) Includes $784,724 contributed by the Basque Government for regular and other resources.

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total UNICEF income by source of funding, 1999[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				Total
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[2]	
Yugoslavia					98,558	15,395	113,953
Zambia					(18,319)		(18,319)
Zimbabwe					5,237		5,237
Miscellaneous resources	(3,374)	(52,373)			389,949	2,087	336,289
SUBTOTAL	343,318,427	332,345,878	264,062,904	140,487,364	16,691,887	12,189,818	1,109,095,286
UN system, inter-governmental and non-governmental contributors							
AGFUND		141,000					141,000
Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance (AMADE)					25,000	56,908	81,908
Bernard Van Leer Foundation, Netherlands						100,700	100,700
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation						1,444,800	1,444,800
Columbia University, New York City						1,042,000	1,042,000
European Community Humanitarian Office		16,355,636					16,355,636
European Union	30	(141,860)					(141,831)
International Development Research Centre						1,381,150	1,381,150
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)						(28,845)	(28,845)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)						1,830,332	1,830,332
Kiwanis International						180,859	180,859
Lions Clubs International						7,120	7,120
OPEC Fund		225,000					225,000
Organization of African Unity		463,820					463,820
Rädda Barnen, Sweden						8,488	8,488
The Rockefeller Foundation						25,000	25,000
Rotary International						8,981,250	8,981,250
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan					999,800	1,044,000	2,043,800
United Nations Foundation, Inc.						18,012,279	18,012,279
United Nations Office of the Iraq Programme						622,710	622,710
UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)					1,291		1,291
UN International Drug Control Programme						185,811	185,811
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs						156,800	156,800
UN Secretariat						190,700	190,700
UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action						1,076,389	1,076,389
UNHCR						185,251	185,251
UNIFEM						52,455	52,455
World Bank						2,978,721	2,978,721
WHO					45,425	10,000	55,425
World University Service of Canada						1,819,207	1,819,207
SUBTOTAL	343,318,457	349,389,474	264,062,904[4]	140,487,364	17,573,123	51,299,999	1,166,222,391
Adjustments to prior years[5]	1,213,450	(6,373,373)	1,515,742	(3,027,826)	976,641	(1,536,550)	(7,231,915)
Other income							36,781,329
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses[6]							(77,441,712)
GRAND TOTAL							1,118,329,953

6) Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years. 7) Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by PSD, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

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